

FROM THE CHEROKEE COUNTRY.—We learn, through the medium of authentic publications in the Georgia Recorder of the 5th inst. that Major-General Scott proceeded to carry into effect his orders to oblige the Cherokees, after the 23d ultimo, to evacuate the territory heretofore held by them within the limits of the State of Georgia. His measures met with no resistance. On the 29th, he had under his control three thousand Indians; and, before this time, it is supposed that not a wandering Indian remains within the territory of Georgia. The manner in which this duty has been discharged by that distinguished General is praised for its kindness, humanity, and freedom from violence. This information is gratifying; for surely there is enough to appeal to the public sympathy in the destiny of these original lords of the soil, without adding to it unnecessary violence.

We rejoice, for the sake of our fellow citizens of Georgia as well as for that of the Indians, that, so far, all goes on as it does, with as little difficulty as could possibly have been hoped. The Georgians themselves appear to be sincerely gratified that it has so turned out; and the friends of the Indians, who cannot enter into all the feelings of the Georgians and other Southerners on the subject, will yet not less rejoice than they, that the policy of the Government does not end in blood. *Nat. Intel.* June 12.

From the Georgia Journal, May 29.
PUNIC FAITH.—Georgia duped by Martin Van Buren.—The Governor of this state has been informed that General Scott has received orders not to enforce the Treaty! After all the promises of Mr. Van Buren's friends, that his administration would advance Southern measures, after all the bravado on his part, of ordering troops to the Cherokee country, the Indians are still to retain their lands, and Georgia must wait the pleasure of the Government to make another treaty, to be again broken. We are of opinion that Mr. Van Buren was never sincere in the impression he had created, that the Indians would be removed by the Government. The troops of the United States have been brought within the limits of Georgia, to overawe and intimidate our citizens from demanding in energetic terms, the enforcement of a treaty, which is a paramount law of the land. It remains to be seen, if a president of the United States can act thus, and receive the support of the state whose rights he thus tramples upon; we hazard nothing in saying, there will be but one voice in Georgia on this subject. "THE TREATY MUST BE ENFORCED."

These impatient Georgians seem to think every minute during which they are prevented from occupying the lands of the Indians, to be an age.—They are as impatient of the progress of time as a brace of hybriated lovers for the day of their nuptials. The President has certainly shown no disposition to retard the emigration of the Indians, but is rather endeavoring to accelerate their departure, by inducing them to go voluntarily. His course has been recently marked by considerations of humanity, for which we honor him—and we trust that he will not be diverted from his benevolent purpose by the blustering of the Georgians. At all events, it is to be hoped by every Christian man, that, having robbed the Indians of their country, the guilt of murdering the dispossessed may not be added to the weight of our national sins.—*N. Y. Spec.*

FROM THE FRONTIER.—A gentleman who arrived yesterday from the Northern frontier, informs us that two field-pieces have been stolen lately from Niagara Falls village, and it was reported that two or three had been stolen from Lockport. Nothing further was known concerning them.

Numerous Canadian refugees are scattered along the lines, awaiting the movement of the waters, and determined to disturb them, if nobody else does. They decline making any engagements to work, except by the day.

The emigration from Upper Canada to the U. States is very considerable.

Our informant is of opinion that if 1000 picked men on each side of the line, were tumbled into the Niagara and sent down the Falls, there would be no further trouble.

These wretches, for various reasons, would like to have a war; some because they could sell more rum; some (on the British side) because they get more pay while the disturbance continues; some (Canadian refugees) in the hope that a war would result in the independence of the Canadas; and some perhaps from the mere love of carnage and blood. Our informant is of opinion that there is the most urgent necessity for an armed force on our side, at various points, to watch the movements of the "patriots," and others whom they might influence to join them, and also to be prepared for such emergencies as are liable to arise in the uncertain and unsettled state of things. He says that without prompt and decided measures on the part of the American authorities, and the Canadian authorities too, to restrain disorders, atrocities will be committed which will be very difficult to settle without a war.—*Journal of Com.*

Counterfeit \$2 bills on the State Bank, Boston, are in circulation in this city.—They are from stereotype plate, signatures very well done.—*Bost. Press.*

A brute, bearing the shape of a man, a few weeks ago, drank, upon a wager, at Saugerties, Ulster co., nearly a quart of brandy, and almost instantly fell dead upon the floor.—*Bost. Press.*

The people of the North have contributed more than \$100,000 for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire in Charleston.—*Bost. Press.*

JOSEPH JOHN GURNEY.—The public meeting of the Society of Friends, held in the Tabernacle, on the evening of the 31st ult. was largely and respectfully attended. Soon after the meeting assembled, Joseph John Gurney, a minister of the society, engaged in vocal prayer, and after an interval of silence, stood up and commenced a most eloquent and deeply impressive discourse, with these words: "I am not ashamed of the gospel of Christ. It affords me at this moment inexpressible comfort to be enabled to make this declaration before such an assembled multitude."—and continued his discourse more than an hour, proving, in the clearest manner possible, from the holy scriptures, the doctrines of our holy religion, and earnestly exhorting his hearers to search the scriptures, daily, and see if these things are not so. He clearly set forth the faith of the Society of Friends, in the eternal divinity of our Lord & Savior Jesus Christ. He may truly be said to preach Christ and him crucified, and that in a manner eminently calculated to make an impression on the hearts of his hearers. Many of those who adopted the opinions of Elias Hicks were present. There is no doubt his meetings will be well attended by professors of every denomination.—*Wm.*

AWFUL EFFECTS OF RUM.—A young lady possessing great personal and mental accomplishments, and also rich in this world's goods, committed suicide at Farmington, New York, only fifteen days after marriage, being impelled to the fatal deed by discovering that her husband was a drunkard.

The sense of degradation that would fall upon her household, and the sad prospect of the misery and wretchedness she would be obliged to suffer at the hands of one in whom she had reposed unlimited confidence, with whom, in an evil hour, she entrusted her happiness, and by whom she had been too grossly deceived, proved too much for her tender sensibilities, probably dethroned her reason, and hurried her to a premature grave.

How many thousands that the public know not of, have endured in times past, and now endure, the pangs of many deaths through the afflictions brought on them by the "accursed vice" of Intemperance? Yet we find strong and influential advocates for the sale of products of the still, and violent opponents to any Legislative enactments that have for their object the lessening of the evils that flow from the use of rum and its kindred liquors.—*Prov. Jour.*

MORE FRONTIER TROUBLE.—The Rochester papers of the 4th inst. bring information of a strange affair at Brockville, Upper Canada. The steamboat Telegraph, while leaving the wharf at that place on Friday night, was fired in to by the militia, stationed at Brockville, and although nobody was hurt, several balls left traces of their progress.—*N. Y. Spec.*

The following particulars are from the Rochester Daily Advertiser.

Captain Childs, of the steamer Telegraph, states that on putting into Brockville, or rather while there, he was about 10 o'clock on Friday night fired into by the Queen's militia, stationed at that place. From fifteen to twenty shots were fired, four of which we know to have struck the boat. An ounce ball passed thro' the ladies' cabin, near the centre, barely missing the chambermaid, who was standing by the stove. It must have been a narrow escape, judging from the holes in the wall compared with the position of the stove. It was known at Kingston that an attempt to destroy either the Oneida or Telegraph was to be made that night, but the former passed without calling on them. The Telegraph was fired on till out of reach, which was not long, as the engine-room, suspicious of foul play, kept up during the stay of the boat a heavy pressure of steam.

The officer commanding the guard at Brockville attempts an excuse by saying that the men had misapprehended his orders, which were to fire muskets into the air as a signal, provided any suspicious boats should approach. The degree of suspicion that justly attaches to the Telegraph, may be learned from the fact, that her bell was sounded twice, as is customary at that place.

FROM THE CHEROKEES.—The Georgia Constitutional of Saturday last has the following:—

"**LATE FROM THE CHEROKEE COUNTRY.**—From an authentic source we place before our readers the following information, respecting the proceedings of Gen. Scott in the Cherokee country. This information is more favorable than could have been expected; but we have to learn what effect the extraordinary movement at Washington will produce on the minds of the Cherokee Indians, and what course General Scott will feel himself bound to pursue, in regard to the instructions which must have reached him by this time.

On the 26th of last month, General Scott gave orders to commence the operation of gathering the Indians within the state of Georgia. In compliance with this order, upward of 200 Indians were assembled at Echota at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 27th. The same number were assembled at a post near Cassville, at noon; 300 at the Sixes, on the morning of the 28th; and 500 at Fort Buffington, (5 miles east of Canton;) and it is probable that upward of 2000 were assembled at those places by the right of the 28th.

The Indians were collected by the troops, seemed reluctant to leave their homes, but made no resistance. It must be observed, however, that but very few young men, or warriors, were among those brought in. General Scott had given orders to send the Indians immediately to the agency at Calhoun's or Gunters Landing."

The removal of the Cherokees has begun under the bayonets of the United States troops. By a treaty spotted all over with fraud and treachery, these abused and helpless Indians are to be driven from their peaceful cabins;—from fields, which we good Christians have been trying to teach them to cultivate; and from their fathers' sepulchres, that the plough of the white man may mark his title upon them. Humanity sickens at the outrage, and her heart beats with agony as though it would burst its casements. The general government proposes in the last resort conditions of mercy and amicable adjustment. The State of Georgia, more savage than the aborigines, defies the general government and disdains all propositions of mercy.—These wretched people then must go. It would seem as though no earthly power could avert their melancholy fate; and a page of our national history, as black as ever disgraced the annals of mankind, must then remain to exhibit the horrid and bloody triumphs of a treachery never surpassed; an avarice utterly insatiable; and an inhuman abuse of power unrivaled in its ferocity by the cannibals of New Zealand.

Will the vengeance of heaven always sleep over the wrongs of the whites towards the colored races? What in God's name, they may well ask us, is this thing, which you call Christianity? How will Jesus meet Oseola at the tribunal, where there is no respect of persons; from which there can be no appeal; and where the spangled epaulet, the waving plume, and the glittering sword, spotted with the blood of innocence and helplessness, so far from claiming favor, will nevertheless demand, trumpet-tongued, the terrible retributions of treachery and the inhuman abuse of power?—*N. E. Farmer.*

THEY HAVE THEIR REWARD.—A portion of the southern press, looks upon the Philadelphia incendiaries with a patronizing air, and gives them a nice sugar-plum, for their zeal and patriotism, in throwing Pennsylvania principles as a propitiatory sacrifice upon the altar of southern slavery. We cut the following scrap from the Richmond Compiler. The italics are our own:

"With regard to the burning of Pennsylvania Hall, the event is to be regretted; but at the same time, exhibits the outburst of an indignation, springing from the highest sense of justice and pride, a feeling worthy of Americans—a sense of what is due to the southern brethren and to their own dignity. We hail the event, painful as it is, as an index of the proper state of public sentiment, on the subject of abolition at the North."—*Pennsylvania Freeman.*

IMMODEST VIGNETTES.—We saw yesterday a 50 dollar note of the Manhattan Bank, of a new emission, with a vignette upon it which would suit the latitude and longitude of the Five Points. We know most of the Directors of that institution, and we know that they would not be willing their sons or daughters should look on such a picture. We hope they will destroy the infamous plate at once. This is a new way of debasing the public morals, and one which, so far as we can speak, shall not fail to be held up for public reprehension. We wonder that the very respectable engravers, Messrs. Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Co., should have placed such a figure upon one of their Bank plates, and still more that having done so, they had not omitted the names of the engravers.—*Journal of Commerce.*

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—An interesting boy, about 12 years of age, son of Mr. John T. Dingley, of this city, was drowned in the back bay, near the crossing of the Providence and Worcester Railroads on Monday afternoon. He had gone in to bathe, where the water was quite shallow, in company with a boy smaller than himself, and probably stepped into one of those deep holes which have been made by digging out the mud. His companion had come out before the accident happened, and gone home; and although there were several other boys bathing near by, he was not missing until his clothes were discovered upon the bank. Search was then immediately made for him, and he was taken from the mud, at the bottom, by two gentlemen, who dove down for that purpose—every effort was made to resuscitate him, but in vain—he had probably been in the water about two hours.—*Boston Post.*

SMITHSONIAN LEGACY.—A letter from a friend in London informs us that the Hon. Richard Rush has obtained an absolute decree for the Smithsonian Bequest, and that the money has been paid to him. It amounts to upwards of a hundred thousand pounds sterling. Mr. Rush was to have embarked on his return in the course of the present month, bringing with him the money thus bequeathed for the purpose of education in the United States. It was supposed that the matter would have been the cause of a tedious Chancery suit, but it appears from this intelligence that it has been terminated with very little delay.—*Pennsylvania.*

How wisely was it said by the great Edmund Burke,—"Nothing can make a happy slave but a degraded man. It is only in proportion as the soul grows callous to its own degradation, and the sense of manly pride is lost, that the heart of one who is a slave can know anything like comfort." Hence the allegation that slaves are happy is itself the deepest condemnation of slavery.—*Emancipator.*

TEXAS.—As an evidence of the character of the population of Texas, we will state a fact which we gather from an authentic source, viz: That Robinson, the murderer of Helen Jewett, is now a Clerk in one of the Counties of that illustrious Republic.—*Hudson River Chronicle.*

From the Globe.

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES, June 5, 1838.—Statement of the whole amount of coinage done at the Mint during the month of May:

Denomination.	Value.	No. of pieces.
Half Eagles,	195,295 00	39,059
Quarter Eagles,	21,972 50	8,789
Half Dollars,	174,000 00	348,000
Quarter Doll.,	49,000 00	196,000
Dimes,	62,500 00	625,000
Half Dimes,	26,500 00	530,000
Cents,	8,785 00	878,500
Total.	\$538,052 90	2,625,348

This statement shows an amount of work greater than has ever been heretofore done at the Mint in the same time, since the labor is proportional, not to the value of the coins, but more nearly to the number of pieces. It will be observed that 2,220,500 coins have been struck, of less denomination than the half dollar; and we are still busily occupied with the fabrication of these small coins, for which the demand seems to be but little diminished.

The Mint at New-Orleans, after having various unforeseen difficulties to overcome, commenced coining on the 7th of last month; so that all the branch Mints are now in full operation.

Very respectfully,
Your faithful servant,
(Signed) R. M. PATTERSON,
LEVI WOODBURY, Director.
Secretary of Treasury.

COLONIZATION LOVE FOR THE COLORED PEOPLE.—A highly respectable and intelligent gentleman—an elder in one of the colored Presbyterian churches in this city—went to the colonization meeting at the Musical Fund Hall, last week, for the purpose of hearing from Messrs. Breckinridge and Bethune a recital of the blessings which colonization is to bring to the colored man. At the outer door of the Hall, he was stopped by a man who seemed to be acting in the capacity of door-keeper, who exclaimed—"My boy, you can't go in here to-night!" "Why?" inquired the colored man—"By whose orders do you prevent me?" "Tis of no use for you to hold any debate," quickly replied the door-keeper, "the managers of the H. and of the Society have agreed that no black people shall come in here to-night." "Well," was the quiet rejoinder, "I did want to go in to hear what might be said of the goodly land, but if I cannot go in peaceably, I will retire."—*Penn. Freeman.*

EFFECTS OF PEACE.—The Peace of the world was never so general and so long maintained, as at present. The consequence is, that commerce was never so much extended, the arts so much perfected, or the aggregate welfare of mankind so great. The Emperor of Russia has a palace at Berlin, where he is expected to reside some time. Kings are divested of much of their power and exclusiveness; they visit each others dominions, and the lion and the lamb may almost literally be said to lie down together. The elevation of the people, by the moral power of right education, of both mind and heart, is now one of the great objects of all civilized nations.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

THE SUITS AT LAW.—We believe, after all, that but one suit has been commenced, relating to the General Assembly. The actual serving of process, in that to which the Trustees are parties, appears to have been deferred. It seems a pity that the Presbyterian church, by holding property, or having held for its use by trustees, should be exposed to suits at law. But so it is, and there is no help for it. The jurisdiction of courts must extend to all bodies by whom or for whom property is held. Is it not desirable, then, for ecclesiastical bodies to keep themselves as free as possible from this exposure?—*N. Y. Observer.*

SUGAR IN THE FRENCH WEST INDIES.—In order to encourage the cultivation of the beet root sugar in France, the government of that country has laid a duty so heavy upon that imported from the French West India Islands, that the planters have been obliged to relinquish the cultivation of the sugar cane, and are turning their attention to cotton. Large orders have recently been received at New-York city, from the planters, for roller cotton gins.—*Zion's Herald.*

ANOTHER PERSONAL RENCONTRE IN CONGRESS.—In the House of Representatives, on Monday evening, Mr. Downing, the delegate from Florida, in debate, made some personal remarks upon Mr. Biddle of Pittsburgh, Pa., to which the latter retorted that it was false. Mr. Downing thereupon seized some missile and made a demonstration of advancing violently upon Mr. B., but he was prevented by the by-standers. The charge of falsehood in the mean time was repeated by Mr. Biddle. It does not appear that the affair had been adjusted at the last accounts.—*Boston Patriot.*

SUBTERRANEAN TRAVELLING.—The line of Railway between Lyons and St. Etienne, the largest manufacturing town and the richest coal district in France, is only 34 miles in length; yet, such is the unevenness of the country, and so great has been the anxiety of the engineers to preserve as complete a level as possible, that there are actually no less than twenty tunnels between the two termini; One of these is a mile in length, while another, which is half a mile long, is carried under the bed of a river which crosses the line.—*Mechanics Magazine.*

A GRAND ANNOUNCEMENT.—Some time since a person in the neighborhood of Keewick, having several hives of bees to dispose of, and being desirous of attracting purchasers, caused a placard to be printed, announcing the sale, with the following extraordinary head line,—"Extensive sale of live stock, comprising not less than one hundred and forty thousand head, with an unlimited right of pasturage." The trick succeeded to admiration.

STATISTICS OF MICHIGAN.—The total amount of wheat raised in 21 counties last year was 1,014,896 bushels; of rye in 16 counties, 21,944 bushels; of corn in 21 counties, 791,427 bushels; of oats in 21 counties, 1,116,910 bushels; of buckwheat 64,022.—Wayne county and several others, which produced a large amount, are not included in the above. The number of grist mills in 24 counties is 114; saw mills 443; carding machines 23; distilleries 16.—The amount of flax raised in 15 counties was 43,826 lbs. In 23 counties there are 89,610 head of cattle; 14,039 horses; 22,634 sheep; 109,196 hogs.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—The legislature has been duly organized, by the choice of Samuel Jones, of Bradford, President of the Senate, and Ira A. Eastman, of Gilmanton, Speaker of the House of Representatives. Asa Fowler, of this town, and Col. Sanborn, of Deerfield, Clerks of the Senate, and Jeremiah Elkins, of Brimstead, and Winthrop Young, of Meredith, Clerks of the House.

ARREST FOR HOMICIDE.—On Monday night, about 12 o'clock, the deputy marshals of the United States Court, succeeded in arresting in Walnut-street, Captain Luther B. Johnson, late master of the schr. Ann Howard, recently arrived from the South Sea on a sealing voyage. He was charged with having, in company with his mates and crew, attacked, fired upon and killed 17 to 23 of the Patagonian natives of an island situated near Terra del Fuego.—*N. Y. Cour.*

A NEW MATERIAL FOR PAPER.—We have seen a quantity of writing and wrapping paper, manufactured by Mr. Sander-son, made of coarse beach grass, a material which may be obtained in abundance and is of no value for any other use. It makes a paper of a brownish color, and of a firm texture. It is not of a fine quality for writing or letter paper, but it seems well adapted for a coarse kind of writing paper, and for wrapping paper and past-board. We doubt not it will come into extensive use.—*Boston Patriot.*

SOUTH CAROLINA.—A Joint Committee of the South Carolina Legislature has reported "a bill for re-building the city of Charleston," which provides for raising by loan two millions of dollars, to be made part of the capital of the Bank of the State, and to be lent out on suitable securities and provisions, to re-build the burnt district.

TOBACCO.—It has been ascertained that one hundred million pounds of tobacco are annually consumed in the U. States, and it is estimated that the time lost by the use of it and the pauper tax which it occasions, together with its cost to consumers, cannot be less than twenty-four millions of dollars. One of the New-York Editors states that in the clear-headed, sharp-sighted, money-making city of N. York, the inhabitants pay more for tobacco than they do for bread. We think this rather a tough story; still, it must be acknowledged that the amount annually expended for tobacco is unreasonably enormous.—*Eastern Baptist.*

An English paper says.—We have been informed that orders have been given out this week for 12,000 tons iron rails—10,000 for export to America, and 2,000 tons for consumption at home; and that several other very extensive orders are about to be given for iron rails and chains, for railways now forming in this country.

David Paul Brown, yesterday morning, presented to the Court of Criminal Sessions, for the city and county of Philadelphia, a petition by a shoemaker living in the neighborhood of Pennsylvania Hall, for damages done to his premises on the evening of the riot. The petition prayed the benefit of the act of the 19th of June, 1835. The Court, in pursuance of the directions of that act, appointed six disinterested persons to investigate, &c.

Verily, the fruits of the "speer" are now beginning to ripen at the expense of the county treasury.—*Phil. paper.*

IOWA.—It will be seen by our congressional proceedings that Wisconsin territory has been divided, and a new territorial government erected to be called Iowa.—*Niles' Register.*

NELSON AND COTE ACQUITTED.—Drs. Nelson and Cote, who surrendered to general Wool, on the Vermont frontier, in March, and were placed under heavy bonds to appear at the United States circuit court on the 21st of May, were tried on that day before Judge Thompson and acquitted. Nineteen witnesses, including general Wool and his staff, were examined, but nothing was produced to prove any organization of the patriot forces within the Vermont lines.—*Niles' Register.*

The American Colonization Society has just published an address to the people of the United States, signed by sixty-eight distinguished persons, eighteen of whom reside in the State of New York, and 24 in the slave States, the latter probably all slaveholders of the most incorrigible stamp. We rejoice to perceive that there is but one person, of the sixty-eight, who belongs to New England; and we regret to say, that that person is Levi Lincoln, a representative from Mass.—*Lib.*

RISE OF WATER IN LAKE ERIE.—The Cleveland Herald mentions the fact, that the waters of Lake Erie at that point, are at least three and a half feet higher than they were three years ago, and eighteen inches above the level of last year. A similar rise has been observed in the upper lakes.

The proposition made in the Congress of Texas to withdraw from the Congress of the United States the petition for annexation, has been negatived by a majority of only one vote.—*Boston Press.*

CONGRESS.—In the House, on Monday the 4th, an appropriation of \$1,048,007 was made to the Cherokees, to be paid for a year's subsistence after their removal. This is exclusive of \$5,000,000 stipulated to be paid by treaty, and also of the further sum of \$100,000 for supplying blankets, clothing, &c., to those Indians who need it for their comfortable removal.—*Zion's Herald.*

TIVERTON.—At a contested election in Tiverton on Monday last, between the temperance and anti-temperance parties, for the choice of a town Counsel, the former succeeded by a majority of five votes. *Even. Mer. Jour.*

The Governor of Barbadoes has signed the bill passed by the Legislature for the immediate abolition of slavery in the island, and sent it up for the Queen's approval. The apprentice system is admitted to have failed, and it is now understood that no opposition will be made to immediate emancipation in the British West Indies.—*Boston Press.*

Governor Marcy has directed Judge Cushman to proceed to the trial of the pirates who burnt the Sir Robert Peel, as soon as the course of law will permit.—*Boston Press.*

General Wool is under orders to proceed to Maine, and watch the proceedings of the people on both sides of the undiscovered boundary line between the British possessions and our own.—*N. York Spectator.*

RICHARD H. WHITE is now under trial in Washington city for the fourth time, on the charge of having set fire to the treasury buildings in 1833.—*Niles' Register.*

ALL A HOAX.—The discovery of the Northwest passage by the Hudson Bay Company, is, as we expected, a hoax, got up by that company to assist them in obtaining a renewal of their charter.—*Boston Press.*

OLD NEWSPAPER.—This number, published on Saturday, the 9th instant, says Mr. Barber, the editor, completes eighty years since the Newport Mercury was first published in Newport, (June 12th, 1758,) by James Franklin, elder brother of Dr. Benjamin Franklin.

The Mercury still exhibits all the vigor of youth.—*Providence Courier.*

The steamer Sirius, as well as the Great Western, may be expected here shortly, although her arrival in England has not yet been heard of. She was advertised to sail from Cork for New-York, May 28 and July 16; and from New-York to London, June 23 and August 10. The British Queen is to take her place on the 3d of September.

The Great Western was advertised to leave Bristol May 28, July 14, and Sept. 1, and on her return passages to leave New-York June 21, August 9, and September 27.—*Boston Patriot.*

NEW ORLEANS, May 20th.—**SMALL POX.**—The brig Grand Turk, arrived this morning from New York, lost her late captain (Leighton) on her voyage, of small pox, and her first officer and the principal part of her crew are down with the same revolting disease.—*Courier.*

A CAUTION TO MOTHERS.—A child of Mr. Gile, living near Hale's Factory, in Haverhill, Mass., was so badly scalded, on Tuesday last, by sitting into a kettle of boiling water, during the absence of its mother, for a few moments, that it died yesterday. The age of the child was about two years.

At 12 o'clock Sunday, the thermometer stood at 93, and Monday, at 95 deg. in the shade, at Lowell—two hotter days than any they had last summer, we believe.—*Boston Press.*

Barron, whose trial for the murder of young Lyman has been going on at Rochester for some days past, has been found guilty.—*Bost. Press.*

The editor of the Pittsburgh Advocate believes that two hundred steamboats have been built in that city within the last four years.

APIARY.—Dr. J. V. C. Smith, of Boston, has a large Apiary on the top of his house, Bowdoin street, from whence the bees make excursions to the surrounding country and return loaded with honey.—This is certainly carrying out the "rus in urbe" principle with profit.—*N. Y. Star.*

There are one hundred and twenty-six million letters and newspapers annually transmitted through the Post Office in Great Britain, at an expense of about \$5,800,000.

The House of Representatives of the State of Connecticut have passed an act abolishing the law authorizing imprisonment for debt.

NOTICES.

PHILOLEXIAN.—Question for this (Wednesday) evening:—Can there be satisfactory evidence adduced that the Planets are inhabited by rational beings? R. B. CHASE, Sec.
Inst. June 20, 1838.

WEEKLY RECEIPTS.

E. W. Avery,	3 08	A. Hynes,	1 60
D. B. Weston,	1 50	J. Hyatt,	4 00
S. Taylor,	1 00	D. Merrill,	1 12

STRAYED from the pasture of the subscriber, in Brandon, on the 28th day of May, a bay horse COLT, three years old this Spring, of good size, with black mane and tail, star in the forehead; and had a poke on when he left the pasture. Whoever will return said colt, or give information concerning him, shall be reasonably rewarded.

JESSE HINES.
Brandon, June 20, 1838. 39-41